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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Frequent Arrests of Americans in Paris.

Minister Washburne Demands Indemnity Therefor.

Victor Hugo Declines to Urge the French to Fight.

Bismarck Imposing Conditions Upon Neutral Diplomats.

Tours People Determined to Defend the Capital.

ENGLAND.

Open Dispatches.

LONDON, October 21.—It is said that Bismarck has required the foreign Ministers at Paris to communicate with their governments only by open dispatches.

Victor Hugo has declined the request of the Government to go to Paris to urge resistance.

Latest dates from Paris allege that broschiers were being manufactured in the city.

The Fall Mall Gazette

LONDON, October 21.—The *Fall Mall Gazette*, referring to the appointment of Mr. Morton, says: A thoroughly incompetent person is selected to represent United States at St. Jo. land, and is instructed—first to bully, and second to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England.

Ordered to London.

LONDON, October 21.—It is stated that Burnside has been ordered to London. Generals Sheridan and Forsythe have received orders from Washington Government to repair to London.

Protest Against the Occupation of Papal Territory.

The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britian have issued a protest against the action of the Italian government, in occupying Papal territory. They call upon all good Catholics to form prayer unions to petition God to restore the restraint of the Pope, and to prepare documents on the subject, which may be made the basis of an address to the British Parliament.

A Violent Storm at the Seat of War.

LONDON, October 21.—A violent storm passed over the seat of war several days last night.

A State of Siege.

The Department of commerce has been declared in a state of siege, and energetic preparations are made for defense. The capital, Nancy, has a force of 20,000 Prussians, which were advancing on the city, but returned to Bretuil.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, October 21.—A French squadron was seen off Heligoland on Tuesday. A private dispatch of to-day reports that nothing since has been heard of them.

The Manchester *Examiner* has a report from Berlin, which needs confirmation, that Russia has offered to sell the Baltic fleet to Prussia with the Prince Imperial. Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, has not been recalled from England.

Prussian Attack on Bourges Probable.

LONDON, October 21.—A Prussian attack on Bourges is probable. It is believed to have an arsenal and several foundries. If it believed a formal summons to surrender will precede the bombardment of Bourges.

A British Legion for France.

LONDON, October 21.—A letter from Havre reports a British Legion forming for the assistance of France.

Failure of the Negotiations for the Surrender of Metz.

Special to the Tribune:

LONDON, October 21.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, before Metz, telegraphs to-day: The negotiations for the surrender of Metz have failed, and the Envoy has returned to the beleaguered town. Gen. Bazaine proposes to surrender the city and army, with the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, except that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold the fortress. He also demanded at least one half the investing army General Moltke refused these terms, because the refused a position would leave the country. Its entire surrender is expected early.

Bitsch is closely invested by 8,000 men with heavy guns from Strasburg. The siege will be pushed.

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The manufacture of rifled cannon, mitrailleuses, chassepots, and all other war munitions continues with great activity, and the supply of provisions is ample. The authority of the people has been established by the municipality organizations which were forming.

The Republicans of Chateau Fard, Vaux went to ask the Prussian General for the delay of the bombardment of the large arm levied on the place, were told by the General had no knowledge of such requisition.

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Sixty hundred and fifty citizens of Strasburg were killed at the bombardment of that city.

At Verdun, as at Paris, the besieged are squandering their ammunition by random firing.

Strasburg has again been opened to railway traffic. Trains now arrive and depart regularly.

The Cologne *Gazette*, which published this statement, says that owing to the suggestions of the gentlemen, Minister Washburne has been accommodations he has been forced to demand reparations for frequent arrests of Americans as spies.

BELGIUM.

Sheridan at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, October 21.—General Sheridan is here. The report that MacMahon had arrived here is untrue.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Annual Session of the North Indiana Synod.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 21, 1870.

Last evening, the North Indiana Synod began its annual session in this city. The Synod is composed of the Presbyterians of Fort Wayne, Muncie, Logansport and Crawfordsville. About one hundred ministers are present, the Rev. Edward Barr, of Lafayette, presiding. The exercises consist of business pertaining to the Church and promoting the interests of education, religion, &c. The synod will remain in session until Monday, and when it adjourns will meet in Lafayette next fall.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Whereas, it behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty to publicly and collectively acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies and humbly beseech for their continuance; and whereas, the people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have especial cause to thank the Lord for general prosperity, an abundant harvest, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from the Governors of States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 24th day of November next, there to offer thanks to the Beauty Marshal and when the latter cannot be arrest a disturbance ensues. All the defendants are from Kentucky.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

RELIGIOUS.

Final Adjournment of the Unitarian National Conference.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The National Unitarian Conference continued in session to-day. Debate was resumed upon the article of the Constitution. The Rev. Hepworth advocated the following substitute: "Reaffirming our allegiance to the gospel of Jesus Christ, and desiring to secure the largest unity of spirit, and the widest practical co-operation, we invite to our fellowship all who wish to be followers of Christ." After long discussion the substitute was adopted by the following vote: affirmative, 206; negative, 74. The new Constitution was received with tumultuous applause. The Rev. Vickers, of Cincinnati, rose to his feet and exclaimed: "Mr. President, I have a telegram just announced that the article adopted was worse than a syllabus from Rome." The Rev. Dr. Ingham presented a series of twelve articles, containing the doctrine of faith and moved their adoption as a Declaration of Principles. A report at the Conference in 1872. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Reverends Samuel J. May, James Freeman Clarke, Henry W. Bellows, John Cordan, Geo. H. Hepworth, Rabbi Adler, Rabbi Isaacs, Dr. Ingham, and Messrs. George William Curtis, H. P. Kidder, Wm. E. Weeden and Joseph Shippens. Adjourned to meet in Saratoga next August.

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LOST AT SEA.

The Steamer Cambria Wrecked.

All on Board Lost—William Bingham, Jr., and Wife, of Pittsburgh, Among the Passengers—Other Disasters—Fifty Miles of the Florida Coast Strewn with Debris of Wrecks.

THE LOSS OF THE CAMBRIA.

LONDON, October 22.—The steamer Enterprise, from Carleon to Londonderry, picked up a boat at Innisowen Head at three o'clock yesterday afternoon containing a sailor and corpse of a girl. The sailor stated that the steamer Cambria, of the Another Line, from New York, struck at ten o'clock, the night previous on Innisbrahill Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats, containing about seventy, left the steamer but have not yet been heard of. The sailor reports his own boat upset in a gale and he found himself drifting.

The agents of the Anet or Line at Glasgow have received full confirmation of the loss of their steamship Cambria on Wednesday night. There are no tidings of the missing boats.

THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The steamship Cambria took out 67 passengers, 62 cabin, 18 intermediate and 67 steerage. Among the passengers was General Jarvis, of Chicago. Her cargo consisted of wheat, flour, cotton, grease, fish oil, apples and barrel staves. The following is a complete list of her passengers: Leonard Herman, Samuel Cronheim, A. S. Holland, James Hogue and wife, James Clark, Col. Harper, wife and daughter, General Jarvis, of Chicago; James Furse, wife and two children; George Wilton, Heinrich Zimmerman, George Wildling Jas. Smith and wife; Josenna Mayer, Victor Victors, wife and four children; Fabiola Allen and infant; Robert McLeven, H. McGinty, Alex. Cummin, Hubert Coker, Felix Cowdry, Daniel McAlister, Robert Hogg, William Elliot K. H. Netvenkamp, L. J. J. Netvenkamp, Mrs. A. Weir William Hill and child; Henry Waltman, Harriet Waltman, Mary Adams, Agnes Barr, S. D. Grisvy and wife, James Ballard, M. Hoffman and wife, Susan McConnehige, John Lynch, Bridget Fetter, J. G. Elmour, Mrs. Esadale, Mrs. Young, Eliza Calepain, Ann O'Neil, Allen Lemon, Jesse Martin and son, James Montgomery, Wm. Mills, P. Doherty, Miss Doherty, James Cromby, Wm. Nicholas, Hugh Lockhart, Thomas Hasen, George Bindeter, Jessie Grmille, Miss Ann Steers, Mrs. Steers, Mrs. Wm. Steers, Mrs. Mc-Nair wife and two children; Mrs. McNair and two children; George W. Emery and wife; Agnes Nathan, Mrs. Pearson, John Hobson and wife; Mr. Hapell and child; Michael Tiffney, Charles Pearson, Archibald Ballard, Carl A. Palmark, Chas. Ellis, Augustus Johnson, Henry Hines, August Jansen, John Fleming, Catherins Mc-Donald, Jas. Church, Wm. Rawtson, Mrs. Rementon, Albert Howson, Mrs. Meade, Susan McConnehige, John Lynch, Bridget Fetter, J. G. Elmour, Mrs. Esadale, Mrs. Young, Eliza Calepain, Ann O'Neil, Allen Lemon, Jesse Martin and son, James Montgomery, Wm. Mills, P. Doherty, Miss Doherty, James Cromby, Wm. Nicholas, Hugh Lockhart, Thomas Hasen, George Bindeter, Jessie Grmille, Miss Ann Steers, Mrs. Steers, Mrs. Wm. Steers, Mrs. McNair wife and two children; Mrs. McNair and two children; George W. Emery and wife; Agnes Nathan, Mrs. Pearson, John Hobson and wife; Mr. Hapell and child; Michael Tiffney, Charles Pearson, Archibald Ballard, Carl A. Palmark, Chas. Ellis, Augustus Johnson, Henry Hines, August Jansen, John Fleming, Catherins McDon

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

THE telegraph brings us the news that Senator CAMERON was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and taken to his home in a prostrated condition.

THE Hon. JOHN COVODE left yesterday for the Pacific coast, and will be absent a month. After the severe labors of of the late political campaign in this State this trip will doubtless afford the veteran leader an agreeable season of relaxation. If he could be induced in his moments of leisure to write the experiences what secrets he could let out! But he is not a literary man, and would probably decline to turn author. We would agree to compromise the matter on his making a "clean breast" of all he knows of the inside of politics for the last two years, and a candid confession of his opinion of SIMON CAMERON, with the reasons therefor.

THE tone of speculation concerning the election in Missouri is that the BROWN-SCHURZ party will succeed. Of course it will be by the aid of nearly the whole Democratic vote. There will be also a loss of Congressmen, and perhaps the Legislature. A variety of reasons will unite to produce this result. The feud between Senators DRAKE and SCHURZ, the efforts of revenue reformers, and the alleged interference of the President, though this has not been to the extent charged, and yet to a greater extent it is probable than was wise. The original pretext for the bolt, that is the disfranchisement question, is hardly in the fight, since the two sides occupy sides a most identical.

THE election of Judge KELLEY, from the Fourth Congressional District, is in itself a highly gratifying fact, but it is all the more so when we consider the platform on which he was chosen. Early in the day that gentleman repudiated the usual machinery and clap-trap devices for securing a nomination, and gave notice that he would be nobody's servant, much less tool, were he to be elected. "I hold," he said, "that it is no part of my duty, as a national representative, to solicit offices for my constituents. I refuse to be elected again with any such understanding, and if, after this expression of my views, I should again be honored by your nomination, I propose to devote my time and strength to the transaction of public, rather than private business." On this platform Judge KELLEY has been elected, and returns to Congress perfectly independent. He has set an example which we hope to see extensively imitated.

THE earthquake shock which was felt in many parts of the country about eleven o'clock on Thursday, is an event unprecedented in the experience of the present generation. Unlike manifestations in general of this kind, the shock appears to have been felt nearly at the same moment in distant portions of the country, from east to west or west to east, as the case may be. It is an event for Scientists to speculate on. We are not aware that it was predicted by even the most or least knowing—a circumstance owing, possibly, to the attention they of late have been giving to the spots on the sun and other wonders in the heavens! The shock, though quite severe in some places, was attended by no serious damage, so far as reports have reached us. We await the speculations of Scientists, who, with the wonders in the heavens as well as beneath the earth, just at present, must have their hands full.

REPORTS concerning Mr. CHASE'S health are invested with a peculiar interest. He is not only Chief Justice, but a Presidential candidate. A vacancy in his high office is always an important though infrequent event, it being one of the very few under our Government that is held during the lifetime of the incumbent. It is one, however, which Mr. CHASE is understood to be willing to resign for the Presidency. It is fair to say, indeed, that this is his great ambition; and it is equally true that he expects, and with reason, too, to play a part in the next Presidential canvass—an expectation which is shared by not a few whose plans would be grievously deranged by any event which took him out of the field. It is, therefore, of interest to know that Mr. CHASE is not, and at no time has been, as poorly as has been reported, and that there is no special reason for apprehending an immediate vacancy in the office of Chief Justice or a derangement of the plans for making him a Presidential candidate.

RESULTS OF THE PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

The first American Congress in behalf of prison reform has adjourned, after a harmonious session of about ten days. The result of its deliberations is valuable as expressing the views of men interested in the subject and thoroughly conversant with it. As was expected the most advanced ground was taken.

In regard to the causes of crime, the weight of testimony was that intemperance and ignorance are chief, though poverty, insanity and an inherited tendency toward evil, were admitted to have some influence. Society was charged with being mainly responsible for the two chief causes, and it was deemed better to compel children to attend school than to compel them when grown up to serve in prison.

It was held that the object of punishment should not be revenge, but the reformation of the erring. To accomplish this it was resolved that religion and education are the most potent agencies. To stimulate the prisoner by rewards and promotion through a system of gradually increasing privileges was deemed the better way, that he must be made to feel his own manhood and responsibility, and that he must be educated; that since eighty-five per cent. of criminals have learned no trade, the prisoner should be taught a trade by which to support himself honestly after his release, and he should be made in this way to bear a portion of the expense of his imprisonment. To encourage the prisoner in his efforts at reform, it was suggested that sentences be made of indefinite length, dependent upon good behavior. The executive power of pardon was not commended, because of its liability to abuse. Preventive institutions, it was decided, such as truant houses, industrial schools, etc., for the reception and treatment of children not yet criminal, but in danger of becoming so, constitute the true field of promise in which to labor for the repression of crime.

In regard to the treatment of convicts, the opinion was that there should be smaller prisons, supervised by specially trained officers, who shall devote themselves to the work as to a profession, and shall not be subject to removal during good administration. The separation of the sexes in all cases was decided to be right, as well as that women should have charge of the imprisoned of their sex. The granting of light to prisoners at night, enabling them to read books which should be provided, was reported upon as working good results. Careful attention to diet, clothing and cleanliness was recommended, that the physical as well as mental condition might be satisfactory. Children and those just entering upon crime should not be mingled with older criminals. Physical punishment, it was resolved, should be to secure obedience in the future, and should be done privately, deliberately and humanely. The use of the "dark cell" should be changed, and the entire system of control should proceed upon the plan of securing the prisoner's good will and confidence, in having him believe that it is for his good, and not for his harm. As the crowning and essential feature of the prison system, centralization was recommended, to guide, control, unify and vitalize the whole. In each State the preventive, reformatory and penal institutions should mutually support each other under the same control, and with the voluntary co-operation of citizens.

An important and somewhat novel point was involved in the proposition, which was adopted, that the State should make reasonable indemnification to an innocent citizen, imprisoned by mistake. In regard to this, an essay by M. A. CORNE, an eminent advocate of France, said that while the state places many safeguards around a man's property, against its appropriation for public uses, a man's liberty of person is left at the mercy of a single magistrate, who can, by warrants of arrest and detention, suppress it for an indefinite time. He said that in 1867, of 73,536 persons arrested in France, 6,852 were discharged as innocent without trial, and 3,349 more were acquitted after indictment. These persons suffered a total imprisonment of 2,345,016 days, aside from their detention from business, and the stigma put upon them.

Much importance was attached to the collection of complete and correct statistics, and it was resolved that this can be effected by a national society, with working committees in every State, or by a national government bureau. In regard to this there was presented a paper by M. BONNEVILLE DE MARSANGY, a counsellor of the Imperial Court of Paris on his invention of the Criminal Register, which has been used in France for twenty years. This register claims to preserve for convenient use the facts about every criminal, so that the possibility of reform may be known. It is universal in its application, and upon every arrest of the criminal, wherever it may be, traces his career, his habits, criminal antecedents and character back to his birth, and furnishes at once to the judicial administration of a State true and authentic information of all the prior sentences of such person, wherever and whenever pronounced.

Such are some of the leading results of this important convention, which attended strictly to its own business and was so successful that measures were inaugurated for a World's Congress in London in 1872.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN

Does the sometimes ridiculed, sometimes dreaded organization named above, have an existence? That at one time it did exist in many parts of the South, and do great violence, is generally believed. But the general opinion has been that as good cotton crops have restored the Southerners to material prosperity, they have also restored a fair and increasing share of political quiet. It has become the common opinion that most of the Southern States are thoroughly reconstructed, and as such freed from organized raids, having for their object the robbery and murder of men believing in the Union and coming from the North.

When, therefore, it was announced that the general Government had made a separate military district of Alabama, and dispatched another regiment of troops to that State, many good Republicans were disposed to consider these measures as mistakes, to say the least, and as not called for in a State which should enjoy a large share of the general quiet founded upon commercial prosperity. But a writer who avows himself a Democrat, writing from Parona, Alabama, makes statements which fully indicate that strong measures are needed to repress the turbulence prevailing there. He declares there is a determination to prevent the conviction of outrageous criminals. The court at Patona has been forced to let out, on nominal bail, several men, against whom there is decisive evidence that they committed the murders of which they were accused. He gives the evidence of FOUCH, of Cherokee county, Alabama, a member of the K. K. K. FOUCH testifies that he has been longed to the Ku-Klux Klan four months and has been on one expedition with them musket. He declares its object to be to wrest the State government from the Republicans, to keep the country free from Northern men and the negro out of politics. There are 8,000 or 10,000 members in Alabama and 10,000 or 12,000 in Georgia, under officers, who must be obeyed under penalty of death. Each member swears to rescue a comrade if arrested; to regard the witness oath of less value than a brother's life; and to hold his own life as less than that of the convicted comrade. Death is the penalty of treachery, and when members are killed or wounded "on duty," it must be reported that the Ku-Klux did it. FOUCH says that a member of the Klan outraged his daughter, aged twelve years, and the Klan intended to release the criminal when he was arrested. For this he incurs them and seeks protection from the troops.

The officers of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad are mostly Northern men, and threats have been publicly made to have the depot at Jacksonville, if the troops are removed. The Republicans of the State dare not speak of these things at home for fear of personal violence. In some counties, as Sumter and Greene, the Ku-Klux are parading in open day.

If this is a statement of facts, and there is no reason to believe the contrary, a sad state of affairs is described. Still, the duty of the Government in the case is plain: force must be used if mildness cannot teach these lawless men to respect property and human life. It may be true that the more respectable part of the people of Alabama do not encourage these movements, but they should do more and be active in discouraging and preventing them. If the friends of order are not strong enough to secure freedom of speech and safety of person everywhere in Alabama, there should be no distinction of party in welcoming the aid of every legal power. The United States troops can do much in helping them, but the chief thing will still be to enact sound State laws against the crimes of the K. K. K., and then execute them.

CONTRABAND TRADE IN WEAPONS OF WAR.

Mr. FISH is reported to have received by the cable a dispatch from Count BISMARCK, in which the Washington Government is thanked for having issued the proclamation of the 11th instant for the regulation of belligerent ships in American waters. For some good reason, doubtless, the Secretary, though he communicates to the public the fact of BISMARCK'S gratitude, deems it expedient to withhold its original expression. Some speculation is naturally provoked by this reserve, and, in the absence of positive knowledge, conjecture is resorted to for its explanation. As everybody knows, one of the Prussian Count's most prominent traits of character is frankness, and it is quite probable that, even while giving thanks, he may have used language touching the occasion of the proclamation not particularly flattering to the sovereign people or their Washington representatives. Even his praises may have been mingled with blame. In particular, while thanking the Government for doing all that is in its power to do in the performance of its duty as a neutral, he may have expressed lively regret that its power is not greater, and that it is not possible for it to interpose with directness and energy for the prevention of private trade in the munitions of war. Or, one may hazard a still bolder guess, and suspect that the dispatch may have contained an allusion to the reports, with which BISMARCK was, no doubt, familiar several days ago, that the American Government is taking advantage of French necessities and of the avarice of Yankee speculators to dispose of its worn out and superceded muskets, rifles, cartridges, and so forth. Such reports found place in the Eastern newspapers some time ago, and according to one of the German newspapers of this city, great quantities of arms and ammunition have lately been sent from the United States Arsenal here to New York, on the way to France. It is, we believe, not pretended that the Government has itself immediately engaged in this sort of commerce. It is not alleged that recognized officers or agents of the United States are the parties who sell these contraband articles to persons acting for the Government of France. But if representatives of the American Government sell the rubbish to third parties, American citizens who are known or expected to be engaged in traffic with one of the belligerents, the transaction is evidently a mere evasion of responsibility under a very discreditable form. It is as real an encouragement of the war, and as manifest, though not so direct a departure from the neu tral position, as if the sale had been effected by recognized servants of the United States to recognized agents of France. It is difficult to believe that the Government of this great nation has done anything so disreputable. It is absolutely certain that such conduct on the part of the Government, if known, would be very generally and vehemently condemned by the people of this country without reference to the belligerent who may profit by the "ignoble backstairge." The disapproval ought to be the same, if Turks instead of Germans were the people against whom the weapons were to be used.

With respect to the traffic in military contraband, when carried on by private citizens, the traders engage in the business at their own risk and bear the consequences of the venture, whatever they may be. But, though, according to the highest authorities, those who undertake that sort of trade do not violate international law, there can be little doubt that they transgress other laws quite as obligatory and important. In fact, no person who examines the subject can fail to arrive at the conclusion that all such trade is grossly immoral. In it are involved many of the elements which render gambling so pernicious to the individual and society, while its international results are much to be deprecated. No small part of the resentment with which Americans regard the English people to-day is the direct product of the villainous traffic by which a few Englishmen, during our war, grew rich by arming our enemies. Indeed, lasting national animosities are the inevitable outcome of a practice by which no nation is benefited in any substantial interest, and of which the only economical result is to fill the coffers of a few lackeys of Mammon, who speculate on the blood and miseries of mankind. Notwithstanding its toleration by the law of nations, it is remarkable that the practice is at present regarded with so much indulgence by the American people. No well informed man believes that it is now any real favor to the French to furnish them with obsolete, or even with the best American weapons. When they first desired our help in that way, it was too late to do them any good. With respect to the existing rules of international law on the subject, it is now certain that they will be changed before very long. PHILLIMORE, one of the most eminent writers on the subject, says, and Dr. WOOLSEY agrees with him, that "if contraband trade in any article can be prevented within the borders of the neutral, *he is bound, in right reason*, but not by the *present* law of nations, to prevent it." England, we know, is now prepared to recognize her obligation to arrest such traffic. Germany, henceforth the great nation of Europe, will undoubtedly be the advocate of a change, and it is unlikely that America, in recollection of her recent experience, will stickle for the longer recognition of a practice productive of results so injurious and deplorable. With the settlement of the Alabama question, beyond a doubt, this disgusting traffic will cease to find toleration or recognition among civilized nations.

THE New York *World* publishes a startling rumor in its Washington special. It is to the effect that the Tours Government of FISH and the administration have come to an understanding, whereby the United States are to shape their interpretation of international law to suit French purposes in the exportation of arms and war material generally from this country. In return, France is to give the United States an opportunity to secure the long sought foothold in the Caribbean, by the sale of the French colonies in that sea. In proof of this, reference is made to the singular wording of the recent neutrality proclamation, which fails to announce any prohibition upon the export of arms. It is also declared that when Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Embassador at Washington, remonstrated against the shipments of arms and material to France, our Government made substantially the same reply that England gave to Count PERPONCHER, to wit: that neutral Governments can not be held, under International law, to act as detectives against their citizens in order to prevent a private trade in arms with belligerent powers. This is asserted to be the ground on which England maintains her view of the Alabama claims, and to be one not hitherto held by our Government. The French Washington, for which this new policy is inaugurated, consists of the greater portion of the Windward Isles, or Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Desirade and Saintes, with the northern portion of St. Martin, and extend from Porto Rico in a southerly curve to the mouth of the Orinoco. Their area is 600 square miles and their population about 250,000 souls. Their annual trade is about $12,000,000. Coffee, sugar, indigo, &c., are the chief products. No price has been settled upon, but some money is to be paid to France at once.

IT IS PUT BEATIONS that are made concerning the future business in the New York courts are to be closed upon, there is certainly need for a reformation in that respect. Referees, it appears, are paid so much per hearing and have no personal interest in decreasing the number of hearings or of limiting the length of the proceedings. Each court has a few favorite lawyers, among whom it divides its reference business, and consequently each lawyer has several cases on hands at once. Accordingly he offers an hour at a time to a case instead of a full day through and getting it out of the way at the end of the hour the next case is called and principals, attorneys, witnesses and all go away until the next day. Then they return, and as before they spend an hour or two and barely get to work, and so on. Besides this the attorneys are accustomed to postpone their reference cases for everything else, and when the attorney for the case comes to take a good argument one day, the attorney for the defense never objects, for he may want a like favor to-morrow. Then some of the lawyers have another trick for making delay. They summon a witness who knows nothing about the case, and after the routine questions are gone through with, and the lawyers have agreed as to the right to have some leading questions answered, the hour is up and another day is lost. With such proceedings it is no wonder that one case has been on since March last and is as far from the end as ever. The three first cases were taken up hearing testimony to establish the accusation, two more to refute it, after that has come the rebuttal, the rejoinder and the end is not yet. And we can readily believe the statement that with such delays, aside from the time lost, the expenses are often such as to swallow up all that a man is worth before the investigation is concluded.

THE terms of confederation between British Columbia and Canada are agreed upon and only need the formal proclamation of the Queen and Victoria on the 1st of July, 1871, to be of full effect. The present officials of Columbia are to be continued and a penitentiary is to be built at New Westminister. A railway from the Pacific coast to the Rocky Mountains is promised in the spring of 1872, and a dry dock is to be constructed at Esquimault, and a marine hospital at Victoria. The officers have been selected, which the present Governor of British Columbia, Mr. Musgrave, is talked of generally as the "coming" Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or Governor of Malta or Australia.

MR. GREELEY makes the rather hazardous declaration of intention to "poll one vote—just exactly one—for General Woodford, and the other candidates of our choice, on Tuesday, November 8." To this he adds: "We never offered nor sought to vote till we were legally entitled to do so—have ever since cast the vote at each recurrence of our State election—and never sought to cast more than one lot of ballots in a manner of doubt whether proper voters will be permitted to vote in New York, and that it is the practice of a great many persons who are not voters at all to vote a good many times—and always the Democratic ticket.

SOUTH CAROLINA re-elected Governor SCOTT and the entire Republican ticket. The Republican Congressmen are also elected: First District, J. H. RAINEY, colored; Second District, R. C. DE LARGE, colored; Third District, R. H. ELLIOTT, colored; Fourth District, A. S. WALLACE, white, Union man. Two Republicans were elected from the State at large—LUCIUS WIGGER, colored, and J. C. M. EPPING, white. The Legislature elected Tuesday will be called upon to elect a United States Senator vice Hon. THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, whose term expires on the fourth of March next.

IN SAN FRANCISCO an anti-coolie laundry was set up. The new firm (they were women) for a time ran successfully, and everything was going on lovely, when some of the patrons discovered that the washing was actually sub-let to Chinese washerwomen. The managers had procured their work done by the hated Mongolians at two-thirds the usual price, and had pocketed the other third—a clear profit of fifty per cent. As soon as the pig-tailed cat was let out of the bag the ingenious swindle collapsed.

THE damage done to the Cuban sugar crop alone by the recent hurricane will have no effect reaching to every consumer of that commodity. The four districts that were devastated by the storm produced 316,000 tons of sugar in 1869, and their production for the present season was estimated at 400,000 tons. As these districts lie in a narrow section of the island it is feared that their entire crop has been destroyed, which will not only tend to raise the price of sugar, but will diminish Spain's revenues from Cuba.

OHIO ELDORADO.

Gold in Portage County, Ohio.

From the Warren, (O.) *Chronicle* we get the following particulars of the discovery of gold bearing quartz rock, in Portage county, Ohio:

NELSON, Lenawee county, consists of a narrow range of rocks, of conglomerate formation of white pebbles and sand, and resembling somewhat in appearance the concrete material used for building purposes, is situate in Nelson, Portage county, township of Portage county, and about thirteen miles northwest from Warren. About a year ago a Mr. Bartlett visited a natural curiosity in the neighborhood, called the Devil's Cave, and while exploring it picked up a piece of quartz rock, which was pronounced by experts to contain specks of gold and silver. Further investigation proved the ledge to be of an average of two feet in width, and permeated by fine lines of the two metals named. Since then the fact has been developed that there are extensive deposits of these quartz, containing great amounts of precious metals, the yield being estimated at from 25 per cent. to a ton upwards. The discovery has consisted of about 4,000 acres of land in the ledge region had been secured by parties from Cleveland, and some debt as to whether the original leases, which were made ostensibly for coal and iron ore—although "other mineral substances" were intended—would fully cover gold and silver, a recent meeting was held of the lessees and lessors, at which new leases were executed embracing the precious metals, the company agreeing to give the farmers 20 per cent. on the net product. A company was organized to carry on the mining, and if it should prove a paying speculation, machinery for crushing the rock will be procured, and the business pushed with energy.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Central School Board to consist of fifty members has been determined upon in London. This School Board will be elected by rate-payers, and the voting will be by ballot, on the cumulative system. It will have plenty to do in caring for the educational interests of 3,250,000 people, gathered within an area of 120 square miles. Such a movement is significant of the progress of popular education.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says that according to present appearances the work upon the Newport Bridge "will probably go on to its completion, in the faith that when the bridge has been made, it will stand."

Martinique, where the inhabitants have rebelled against France and proclaimed a republic, is forty-five miles long, and from twelve to thirteen miles broad. In 1858, its export and import trade with France was valued at about eight millions of dollars. The interior is mountainous, rising in its peaks 4,350 feet above the level of the sea. It has two towns—Fort Royal, with a population of 11,000, and St. Pierre, of 27,000, where the ex-Empress JOSEPHINE was born. The entire population of the island amounts to 140,000, mostly negroes. It is very probable that France will also lose her other West Indian islands, consisting of Guadaloupe, Maria Galanta, Les Saintes and Desirade.

A new ship channel twenty feet in depth has just been found in the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec. Hitherto the only route for ships of heavy draught has been through a portion of St. Peter's Lake, originally deepened at great cost, and still requiring a large annual expenditure to maintain it at the necessary depth.

New York is once more agitated by the possible discovery of the murderer of Nathan. Detectives have just arrived from Europe, with important witnesses or with a prisoner. The matter is kept secret until the case is either worked up to a successful conclusion or abandoned.

Commissioner Parker having just returned from an extensive tour in the Indian country, reports that there is every probability of a formidable Indian difficulties in the country north of Arizona and the Rio Grande, on account of the large quantity and excellent quality of this year's supplies. Arizona, he says, is now ready for the war, and is now raging there between the United States troops and the Apaches, among whom there will in consequence be no distribution of supplies, will be the scene of the most desperate struggle that has ever characterized that section of the country during the coming winter. They now refuse all offers of peace, and the war has grown to be one of extermination.

The cumulative system of voting had another trial in Bloomburg, in this State, at the late election, and another triumph. The village is Democratic by a large majority, but the result of the vote was to give the Republicans one constable.

PERSONAL.

Miss Juliette Austin, daughter of a prominent member of the Milwaukee bar, has returned from Italy and Germany where she has been perfecting the cultivation of unusual vocal powers and musical genius.

There is believed to be no foundation for the reports that Colonel Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, is about to retire, and also Mr. Joseph Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office.

Mr. LINCOLN, the man who had the contract for furnishing provisions to the whole Prussian army during this war, as he had done in the war of 1866 with Austria, died on the 12th of September, in Berlin. He came up to his contract in both wars in a most exemplary manner, and contributed thus in a great manner to their success. His contract will in future be fulfilled by his heirs, and no scrupulous one. The taking of contracts for army supplies was only part of his immense business, and was not regarded as the most profitable of this branch from the fact that more than a thousand clerks attended to this part of his business. Mr. LINCOLN was not, as was said, a self-made man, having worked himself up to an eminent commercial position from a poor clerkship.

The correspondents cannot let Eugenia alone, even in her exile. A London letter to the Chicago *Journal* speaks of a scandal connected with the fact that an American gentleman's servant in question, save that she refuses to visit Napoleon at Cassel, though invited to do so by King William, and that the recently reported attempt at entente by the Emperor was the effect of a communication he received from the Empress.

Rev. Dr. Charles B. Boynton has been elected Chancellor of the National University at Washington, D. C.

If Victoria's youngest daughter marries the Marquis of Lorne, she will have an American brother-in-law, Sir Walter Campbell, who is doing business in New York.

Minister Low is dissatisfied with his position in China, and wants to resign. If the report proves true that he has been obliged to flee to the interior of China for safety, this Government intends to send out instructions to the naval commander at Hong Kong to take some course to protect all American citizens in China, and to demand satisfaction for any injury done to them.

To show how wealthy New Yorkers live the following list of private houses which were begun to be built last year is given: The figures give only the cost of the dwelling without land or furniture. Mrs. Mason Jones, located on Fifth avenue; Peter Lorillard $210,000; D. H. Haight $150,000; Augustus F. Smith $75,000; I. F. Stevens $40,000; D. W. James $40,000; J. W. Sackett $40,000; Joseph Seligman $40,000; Andrew Simpson $40,000; Charles O'Connor $30,000; James Lee $30,000; John Bixby $75,000; Thomas Varley $60,000; Mrs. Isabella E. Butler $67,000; James Waley $70,000. With one or two exceptions they are all built of brown stone fronts, and are in fine speculation. Their total cost foots up $1,282,000, or an average of $70,000 each, a very pleasant thing for the prosperity of their possessors.

The first Nilsson concert netted her $11,000. She speaks English quite fluently and is acclimated in consequence. Though rather quiet at other times, Her personal qualities are summed up by the word sweetness, and every one is charmed with her. She has a sweet voice, a sweet face at the house of Prof. Dwight, the brilliant scientific lecturer and musical critic, with whom she was a boarder childhood and greatly admires her character.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

A map publisher of Ashe tools is about to be started at Racine, Wisconsin.

The rolling mills at Cape Elizabeth, near Portland Me., are in full blast, night and day, turning out rails.

The Isabella Furnace Company, Pittsburgh, will soon stop operations for the present.

The rolling mills of Harris, Blackford & Co., at Niles, Ohio, suspended operations a few days since, to make necessary repairs.

The Allegheny Foundry Works are doing business at the rate of $60,000 annually, and about $30,000 are paid out annually for labor, while $40,000 are consumed in coal.

The Mercury Works of Burlington, Iowa, are increasing their capital stock, and propose to establish extensive car works in addition to their present operations.

Henry Bessemer, the inventor of the celebrated Bessemer steel process, has been elected president of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain.

The new furnace of Kimberly & Co., of Sharon Indiana, is producing from thirty three to thirty seven tons of metal daily, of which a large per centage is first quality.

The iron establishment of Gaylord & Co., Portsmouth, last year turned out $1,000,000 worth of bar and boiler iron, horse shoes, etc.

The Laurel furnace, Baltimore, has been in operation since 1846. It has been owned and operated during all that time by the present proprietor, Mr. D. M. Reese. It is now turning out sixty tons per week of car wheels exclusively, and the iron is said to be of a very superior quality.

The Cleveland manufacturing company has just been formed for the purpose of making iron nuts, bolts, spikes and all other kinds of iron. The principal office is in the city of Cleveland. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The incorporators are James Farmer, James M. Hoyt, N. P. Bowler, W. E. B. Jones and Seth H. Sheldon.

The Struthers Iron Company, located at the village of Struthers, Trumbull county, Ohio, has been organized for the purpose of acquiring, owning and manufacturing pig metal, railroad bars and other merchantable iron, from iron ore and fuel. The Capital $800,000, in shares of $100. The corporators are Thomas Struthers, Struthers, Ohio, Joseph, Jr., Thomas W. Kennedy and John Stewart.

There are now ten establishments in Missouri engaged in making pig iron, with a capacity of making 90 tons of iron per day. Four of these establishments are situated in South St. Louis, three near the line of the South Pacific Railroad, and the remainder on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Two of these iron smelting works in South St. Louis, there are large rolling mills, boiler works and other extensive establishments, which employ large numbers of hands.

One of the most striking proofs of the rapid progress of our country can be seen in the wonderful development of some of our manufacturing enterprises. While most of them owe their success to business already created, others have placed every department of trade and industry under direct tribute to them. Most of steam to some of our workshops and you paralyze business and turn back the dial of progress a half century. Look at the immense carrying trade of to-day and imagine that the freights which are moving along our canals and railways must be measured for a time with the old fashioned stee yard or even balance of fifty years ago. Such weighing-machines were equal to the requirements of trade at that time, but with the opening of canals and railways and the stimulus given to the business of the country came new methods of weighing was demanded, and to meet this necessity the Messrs. Fairbanks gave to the world the scale which has identified their name with all the weighing of the world. From the little workshop in St. Johnsbury, Vt., employing a few men, have grown foundries and machine shops, covering acres of ground, and with a fund of the most improved machinery 500 men cannot keep pace with the orders. Chicago grain and the West ten millions bushels of grain. Fairbanks plants 250 Hopper Scales in the Elevators, and weighs it out at the rate of 1,000 bushels per hour, and distributes it in all the markets of the world. Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacture the coal, and Fairbanks stretches along the lines of railways in that single State 125 Iron-Frame Track Scales, and weighs the trains as they move toward the shipping port. Hay and cattle also must be weighed, and Fairbanks sells and stocks scales in yearly placed in the stock yards and along the highways of the country. Everything is weighed upon a standard scale, and St. Johnsbury meets the demand by distributing yearly over 20,000 scales, from post to beam, to the stores and warehouses of the world. Russia, Brazil, Peru and Chili construct railways, and Fairbanks measures the traffic. Canada, desirous of being Americanized before she is annexed—is the Dominion Parliament says—has to use all her custom-houses. With an experience of forty years—employing the most skilled labor—saving nothing but the best material—with capital abundant, and a determination to make the best scale in the world at the least possible price—the Messrs. Fairbanks aim to furnish a standard from which there shall be no appeal.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHEAP hack fare in American cities need not be deferred until the millenium. If the hackmen will once try low rates they will find them paying. In Cincinnati, on account of the Industrial Exposition, the hackmen have reduced their fare between "down town" and the Exposition, a mile in distance, to ten cents a trip, and have plenty to do and make money.

Washington Opinion of Secretary Welles's Revelations

Ex-Secretary Welles's contribution to the last *Galaxy* has created some excitement and much amusement in Washington. It is pronounced to be largely composed of misrepresentations and mis-conceptions. Admiral PORTER totally denies having written the postscript directing Commodore BARRON to duty in the Navy Department, which the Secretary says was in PORTER'S handwriting. In other respects the documents are genuine, though disarranged and badly interpreted. To be familiar with the subject say, that the proceedings connected with the transfer of the *Pocahontas* to Lieutenant-Commander PORTER, and the unsuccessful attempt to relieve Fort Pickens, were fully understood by President LINCOLN, and that it was agreed by all concerned that the embarkment was rendered necessary by the peculiar leakiness of the Navy Department at that time, which rendered naval enterprises without success depended upon secrecy impossible. In this connection it is remarked that Mr. Welles's statement itself shows that anything coming through him was transacted according to the usual red tape of the Department, every step recorded by his clerks necessarily known to all the employes of the office, and consequently to all the world. It is asserted that it is susceptible of proof that Fort Pickens was saved by the innocent deception practiced upon Mr. Welles.

Moistening gin cotton with camphor makes a substance harder than ivory, and suitable for billiard balls. But the inventor fears that at a high temperature the compound may explode.

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FALL AND WINTER, 1870.

The Largest New Fall Stock OF

HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, WOOLENS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, PAPER COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c. &c.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Best and Newest Styles ever offered at the

Gents Bazaar, Butler Street,

Between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,

(Successors to Perceval Beckett).

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city
No. 7 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every Stove warrated to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BLACK VELVET SACQUES,

BLACK CLOTH SACQUES,

REVERSIBLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

BROCHE SHAWLS,

BROCHE SCARFS,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE

RICHMOND M'FG. CO.

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

Richmond Prints,

AT

188 Church Street, New York.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR Richmond "Quaker" Prints.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Biretz, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Broche Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

LUMBER

EDWARD

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

OVER ROOMS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees. Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000 00

GENERAL MORTGAGE

6 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad,

AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

By the following Acts of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, viz: Act of April 4, 1868, Section 9; Act of April 15, 1869, Section 8; Act of April 15, 1869, Section 8; Act of April 15, 1869, Section 8

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elgin Watches—National Watch Co., Chicago.
Real Estate Sale—A. Leggate.
Bankrupt Notice—S. C. McClandless.
Partnership Notice—Postoffice.
Bar keeps Notice—E. H. Russell.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
Messiah Lutheran Church—Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. H. D. Moore.
Boarding Wanted—J. S. Rea [SS], Postoffice.
Books Copper Wanted—R. M. H.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Fayette County Fair—October 25th.
Situation Wanted—F. E. W., 99 sandusky street.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Agents Wanted—American Knitting Machine Co.
Agents Wanted—Johnson, Clark & Co.
Sightings—Local.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Awards—Chambers Light Guards.
Lovers of Tone—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Auction Sales—Whiting & Co.
Derby Suits—A. J. Nutting.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Clothing—Cutting, Pollanchon & Co.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Real Estate Sale—A. Legga'e.
Opera House—Leah, the Forsaken.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
English Opera Combination—Academy of Music.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Grand Concert—Rink, Allegheny city, October 31.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Farm near Ross for Sale—D. M. Davis.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Tobacco and News Depot—W. G. Anderson.
Bridge Plans, Beams, Girders &c.—Union Iron Mills.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.
Governor's Sale of Real Estate—Advt.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Monongahela Foundry—W. J. Anderson & Co.
Notice of release of Bank Stock—A. L. Smith.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Cunningham, Nancy, S. eubenville, O.	3
Gaskill & Co., J. A. Kittanning, Pa.	3
Kerr, Mrs. W. A. Wellsville, Pa.	3
Rich, J. J., Schenectady, N. Y.	3
Tinker, Miss, Ellsworth, Pa.	3

October 21st.

CITY COUNCILS.—The Councils of Pittsburgh will hold a regular monthly meeting on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS for *Evening Leader* should be in before eleven o'clock in the morning to insure insertion.

FURS—The beautiful furs, Ladies, gents and children's furs in stock and arriving at Palmer's, New, fresh goods. Call in and examine goods and prices at No. 84 Wood street.

THIRTY DAYS.—For interfering and attempting to rescue a prisoner, William Bracker was yesterday fined $25 and costs by Mayor Brush, and in default sent thirty days to the Workhouse.

ST. FRANCISCUS FAIR.—Many are the people who visit the fair at City Hall, and great are the pleasures they enjoy. Those who are in a position to do so should go, see, and realize the truth of our statement.

CALL FOR SAMPLES.—Have you tried the elegant new notepaper and envelope, lately introduced by Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street? If you have not, call and get sample and give it a trial. Ask for the *Par Excellence*.

THE NEW STATION HOUSE.—The excavating for the new station house on Center avenue, between Arthur and Roberts streets, Eleventh ward, was commenced yesterday. The building house will be the same size as those located in the Seventeenth ward and East Liberty.

NEW GUNS.—Two experimental fifteen-inch navy guns are now being manufactured at the Fort Pitt Foundry. One of the guns will be bored and finished after the most modern plan. Should the experiment prove a success twelve other guns will be ordered.

How is the Fleetwood for a nobby hat? It is all that could be desired—combining ease and elegance in a high degree. They are to be had at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SUNDAY LEADER.—No advertisements received after ten o'clock Saturday evening.

OVERCOATS—At $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20, $24, $25, $28 and $30. Garrick Cape Overcoats—At $25, $25 50, $18, $28 and $29 50, King William Overcoats—At from $25 to $28 50. Nothing like C. O. D and one price Clothier, 42 Sixth street, opposite St. Clair Hotel.

EZEKIOUS.—Rev. Henry D. Moore, well known to our citizens as the former pastor of Sixth Presbyterian Congregation, is about to visit to our city, and will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the Central Presbyterian church, corner of Locock and Anderson streets, Allegheny City.

NO ONE doubts the value of a patent Universal Clothes Wringer, and no one after one trial will find less reason for doubting the value of a Doty Washing Machine. If one is competent and knows how to serve, so is the other.—*Steubenville (Ohio) Farmer.*

HATS.—For a neat and stylish hat go to R. H. Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street. The latest novelties in the hat and cap line can be found there.

FIRE MARSHALL'S INVESTIGATION.—Fire Marshall Butler was yesterday engaged investigating as to the cause of the fire which occurred on the 8th inst., at Herchenrother's butcher shop in Reserve township. The investigation clearly revealed the fact that the fire was caused by a defective flue, and not by an incendiary.

LAST OF THE SEASON.—The Fayette county Agricultural and Mechanical Fair will commence on Tuesday, and continue till Friday evening, on the grounds of the society at Brownsville. Old Fayette is noted for her fairs, and this is expected to surpass all heretofore given. The Mail Line has made arrangements to carry exhibitors and visitors at reduced rates.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting will be held this evening at the rooms, Penn and Sixth streets. Music by the choir of the Central Presbyterian church (Allegheny). Interesting reports, and a brief address on temperance by Col. Reaif, and a discussion on What is our duty as a Christian organization in regard to the temperance cause? Ladies and gentlemen invited.

RECRUITING.—The United States recruiting office on Penn street appears to be obtaining quite a number of recruits. The colored officers on duty at that place last evening said that recruits were now coming in at the rate of about fifteen a week. The colored soldiers are assigned to the Twenty-fifth Colored Infantry, and the white ones are distributed principally among regiments in the East.

SUNDAY LEADER.—No advertisements received after ten o'clock Saturday evening.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The figure representing "Fame," for the top of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument, will be ten feet three inches in height. Call in and examine sculptor, Penn avenue, has the contract for the figure, and will commence work on it to-day. The whole monument, as has already been stated, will cost over $27,000.

THE MEMORIAL FUND.—The Presbyterian *Banner* states that the churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are preparing to go to work for the Memorial Fund, with great vigor. From present indications their offerings will be nicely devoted to Western Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania Female College, and Washington and Jefferson and Western Reserve Colleges.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.—The Singer Machine leads every other in popular favor, because it is the best family machine before the public. One of its chief advantages is, that it is supplied with both the shuttle and rotary for the underthread, as cheaply as thread can be purchased on spools, and being perfectly wound in the bobbin, it will not ravel, but will form stitch. Call at the agency of Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 29 Sixth street.

WILLIAM MASON EVANS.—By special request William Mason Evans, A. M., will give one of his celebrated entertainments on Friday evening next, October 28th, in the new Mercantile Library Hall. The programme embraces the following: "Horatius at the Bridge"—Macaulay; "The Raven"—Browning—Poe; "The Vagabond"—Trowbridge; "Davie Copperfield's Courtship"—Dickens; "Bachelors' Troubles and Parental Joys (four selections); concluding with Mr. Evans' inimitable representation of the trial and scene of Mrs. Bardell's Pickwick. A rare treat is in store for those of a literary turn of mind.

ADVERTISEMENTS for *Evening Leader* should be in before eleven o'clock in the morning to insure insertion.

THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE.—The Ewalt Street Bridge, Seventeenth ward, is now rapidly approaching completion. The floor has already been laid, and a number of teams have passed over, although the bridge has not as yet been regularly opened. The first individual to lead the credit of driving across the bridge was George Nichols, the son of the Deputy Mayor. The rails for the bridge are expected every day, and the bridge will undoubtedly be opened for the use of the public by the first of November.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Wm. Mason Evans, A. M., has announced to give one of his literary entertainments at the new Library Hall on Friday evening next. His readings and recitations have highly pleased the New York press, on the occasion of his appearance there last April.

ONE POLICE ITEM.—The Aldermen were scarce of items yesterday. Alderman O'Donnell, of the Tenth ward, had one case of drunk and disorderly before him. Michael Sullivan threatened to put a head on him, and a warrant was issued.

SUNDAY LEADER.—No advertisements received after ten o'clock Saturday evening.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—One of the best evidences that could be given of Miss Western's popularity in this community, was the large audience present last evening at the benefit of her farewell benefit. The play of "Leah, the Forsaken," gives full scope for the exhibition of her powerful talents, and to say that she did full justice to the character, expresses the opinion of every one present. The remainder of the characters were well sustained, and the play is given at the matinee this afternoon, and in the evening Miss Western and Mr. Herne make their last appearance, when the "Child Stealer" will be performed.

VARIETIES THEATER.—A Jester matinee is announced at the Varieties this afternoon, and in the evening a programme unequaled in the number and novelty of the acts is announced. Manager Aiken is meeting with great success, and deserves it all and more.

SUNDAY LEADER.—No advertisements received after ten o'clock Saturday evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Conviction of a Notorious New York Counterfeiter—The Hartung Forgeries—The Crilly and Ward Forgeries—Supreme Court Cases, etc.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

THE CASE OF JOHN MCDONALD.

At the opening of Court, the case of the United States vs. John McDonald, indicted for neglecting to keep proper books, and make proper returns in his business as a manufacturer of tobacco, was resumed. Robert Woods, Esq., addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and claimed that all the facts proved by the prosecution were susceptible of explanation, and had been explained by the testimony for the defense, so as to accord with the innocence of the accused. There had been blunders, he had admitted, but no act of criminality.

District Attorney Swoope closed the argument for the prosecution, and contended that the offense charged in the indictment had been clearly and unequivocally proved; that the books had not been kept according to law, and that frauds had been committed upon the government had been defrauded. He had no hesitation in asking the conviction of the defendant.

The jury retired, under charge of the court, until 3 o'clock, and then came in and stated that they could not agree. Judge McCandless instructed the messenger to say to the jury that he (the court) would keep them all night and furnish them with supper and breakfast, if necessary.

CONVICTION OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.

The District Attorney then called up the case of the United States vs. Thomas P. Hale, indicted for having in his possession, with intent to alter and sell, counterfeit money, known as fifties, twenties and tens.

W. D. Moore, Esq., counsel for the defendant, moved a continuance, alleging the absence of material witnesses for the defense.

The Court declined to grant the motion, and ordered the trial to proceed.

In opening the case, District Attorney stated that the bill of indictment had been found in 1868, but it was not necessary now to explain why the case had not been tried. The Government expected to prove that the defendant, John P. Hall, passed through Cleveland, in 1865, with a large amount of counterfeit treasury currency in his possession; that he went from New York to Meadville, Corry, and other places in this district; that he then had some $2,500 in counterfeit fractional currency, which he intended and endeavored to sell; and that he was arrested near Cleveland, Ohio, with the money in his possession. If the jury, the District Attorney had been correctly informed, the jury had before them one of the most notorious counterfeiters in the country. The following testimony was then elicited:

Thomas Crowley—Lives in Erie, Pa.; have seen the prisoner before; saw him first at Cleveland; heard he had been arrested; he was then in custody of Whitney and Gallaher; he said he came through on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway; knew Mr. Hale when we have seldom witnessed in an audience composed of critical ladies and gentlemen.

Miss Herne delineated *Mrs. Margin* quite charmingly, lacking somewhat in queenly stateliness, perhaps, through no fault of her own, for she did her best to overcome the disadvantage necessary dignity. Her music was excellently rendered by Miss Herne.

Mrs. Bowler's *Urbain* was sometimes a trifle crude, but in the main she made a charming page, Miss Western's impersonation of the role of the tale of *Raoul*'s adventure in the forest of Vincennes.

Mr. Chatterson and Mr. Howell both did well. In fact, if we except the thinness of the orchestra, the opera was rendered in a very creditable manner, and we are glad to say that there was nothing in the whole performance to complain of. We trust that the audience of one of the grandest and most difficult works known to the operatic stage, is the harbinger of better things in this community. The choruses were well sung throughout.

The season which has been, with perhaps one exception, the most successful ever known for a public of a single city, closes to-night with the sparkling comic opera, the "Postillion of Lonjumeau." This afternoon a matinee will be given at Daly's beautiful opera, the "Rose of Castile," in which Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Miss Rose Hersee and Mrs. Bowler will appear. This will present the last opportunity of speaking of this company, as we will be very much surprised if Mr. Grau does not secure another season for the excellent manner in which she has presented all the operas under her direction, and Messrs. Rose & Grau deserve the credit of bringing to us a company and adjuncts command of the best artists, and enterprise could command; and to all connected with the troupe for having given us one of the most enjoyable musical treats of a season which we have ever been favored with. The company will open in Wheeling on Monday evening next, for a season of three weeks. We congratulate New Yorkers upon the enjoyment in store for them.

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Sabbath School Convention.

The attention of every Sabbath school teacher in Allegheny county is directed to the approaching convention. It will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets, commencing at 10 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th instant, at two o'clock. There will be five sessions—two on Tuesday and three on Wednesday. Two topics will be discussed at each session. All the topics will be introduced by a brief practical address or essay. Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia, (formerly of St. Louis) has promised to be present, and Rev. George A. Hutz, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, will also be present if possible. The Executive Committee of the county organization of our county met and was well only a full attendance at the Convention is expected. Ample entertainment will be provided for all who desire it. Every school in the county should be represented, and every citizen's assessment of one dollar for every ten teachers, that we may begin at once to furnish the Sabbath School Parochial Library Fund. The discussion of county organization is set for Wednesday morning, the second day. Brethren, this is our third attempt to organize for the improvement and extension of the Sabbath School work in our county. Let us make it a success.

S. P. SCOTT,
M. B. WILSON,
T. H. HARE,
Business Committee.

Finance Committee Meeting.

The Finance Committee of Councils held a meeting last evening in the office of the Controller. The City Solicitor was authorized to sell the lots of ground in the Eleventh ward, purchased at Sheriff's sale as the property of Thomas Mellen, Esq., and held in his name, for the amount of the original lien and costs, without interest. An abatement of the tax on the property belonging to the Home for Destitute Young Men was allowed. The Controller was authorized to ask Councils to transfer $3,000 from the appropriation for grading property to the Board of Health. The petition for the removal of the gas scales on Liberty street, was referred to the Committee on Scales. A communication in reference to the Soldiers' Widows' Home was referred to the same Committee. Sundry bills were ordered to be paid, and numerous exonerations for payment of business licenses, on account of the Controller was approved. Exonerations for the years 1868 and 1869, were referred to the Controller for examination, and if found correct to allow the same. Adjourned.

Canary Birds, Cages, Etc.

Those who have a fancy for fine canary birds can have their tastes gratified by calling at the seed store of Messrs. Murdoch, No. 112 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice. These gentlemen have just received a very large and choice collection, which they offer at very low prices. Besides the birds, a great variety of elegant cages, ranging from one dollar and a half up to five dollars. Ladies who wish something handsome in the bird line should call and examine the collection. The gentlemen also have a fine assortment of bulbs, including hyacinths, in rich varieties; early flowering tulips, in all colors; narcissus, jonquils, etc., etc. Now is the season for planting these bulbs, in order to secure an early spring flower. Call at 112 Smithfield street for the catalogue of bulbs, plants, etc., for the fall trade.

SUNDAY LEADER.—No advertisements received after ten o'clock Saturday evening.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, since last report:

Peter Ivory to Daniel Burns, April 1, 1869, 40 acres and 28 perches of land in Ross township, Allegheny county.....$720
Mary A. Phillips to Peter Weber, July 30, 1869, 1¾ acres of land in Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county.....$1 [illegible]
Mary A. Phillips to Francis Rahe, October 4, 1869, 1 acre of land in Lower St. Clair township.....$700
James Boyer to Henry A. Breed, October 5, 1870, ½ acre of ground on Neville street, Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh.....$2,500
John Beecher to Jacob Eyeneidinger, September 24, 1870, lots Nos. 3 and 4 in John Beecher's plan of lots in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$520
John Watt to Joseph Fernath, September 24, 1870, 3 acres and 119 perches of land in Penn township, Allegheny county.....$276
C. Thomas to Theodore Schoonmaker, lots Nos. 11 and 12, in plan of lots laid out by C. Thomas in Lower St. Clair township, with [illegible] legs.....$1,352

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Card.

Inquiries being made as to the time of sale of property on Ridge and Allegheny avenues, a reply that the sale will commence with the 46 feet lot corner Ridge avenue and Sturgeon street. Next we sell 24 feet (with privilege of 46 feet next adjoining). Then the 85½ feet on Ridge avenue by 100 feet on Allegheny avenue, with agreement that purchaser has the option of taking remaining 24 feet (adjoining on Ridge avenue) at same price the next 24 feet are sold for. The Allegheny avenue property, 200½ feet deep to Sturgeon street, will commence 146 feet from Ridge street, and be sold in lots 24 feet, with privilege of 46 feet front, excepting the south lot, which is 20½ feet wide, which will be sold in two parts, viz: 20½ by 113½ feet on Allegheny avenue, and 20½ by 87 feet on Sturgeon street. Sale positive and to commence at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.
F. H. RAHDO, A. Leggate, auctioneer.

SUNDAY LEADER.—No advertisements received after ten o'clock Saturday evening.

The Dollar Store.

A splendid assortment of new goods was received yesterday, and will be on sale to-day at the One Dollar Store, No. 76 Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice. The finest books, in poetry, history and romance; the most elegant variety of stationery; an endless variety of the richest vases and mantel ornaments; table and pocket cutlery; pocket books, purses, pipes, de plated ware, jewelry, castors, etc., elegant sets of glassware, including pitchers, goblets, etc.; fine engravings, engravings and handsome pictures in frames; a great variety of brackets of elegant patterns; a large assortment of ladies' gents' and misses' made up in the best style, and a thousand other things that we cannot even name in this advertisement, consequently are on sale at this establishment, and one dollar will purchase anything in the house. How they can sell so cheap is more than those who have puzzled many people; but in this case there is no mystery to it. They buy one which does not connect a particular one. They buy in immense quantities, at low rates, and sell in immense quantities, at low rates, and consequently with the small profits, because they sell a thousand articles where an ordinary dealer sells but one. Call and secure some bargains.

SUNDAY LEADER.—No advertisements received after ten o'clock Saturday evening.

Bacon, Hams, Lard, Oils, Etc.

We would again direct the attention of the trade to the very choice stock of provisions for sale at the warehouse of Mr. Reese Owens, No. 25 Seventh avenue. His long experience as a pork packer, and his extensive acquaintance with all the minutia of the trade, give him superior facilities, and enable him to sell the choicest brands at the lowest market rates. He deals largely in mess pork, bacon hams, dried beef, lard, oil, etc., etc., and guarantees to supply his customers on terms as favorable as any other house in the city. Mr. Owens is a very energetic and reliable business man, and will no doubt do a good trade, building up a fair trade in his new place of business. He certainly deserves it, since he has labored so unceasingly to command it. We commend his house to the patronage of those who need anything in his line.

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Common Pleas—Judge Pierrett.

In the case of Ecker vs. Williams and O'Donnell, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $99 50.

The jury, in the case of Freeman Kish vs. Wesley Wilson & Co. also previously reported found for the plaintiff, in the sum of $95 77.

A TEST CASE.

Duck Creek Valley Oil Co. vs. Joseph W. Kemp. Action to recover $50, the amount of a subscription to the capital stock of the Company, made in 1864, but never paid. The defendant, in his answer, represents that the representations were made in the prospectus of the Company upon the part of which the subscriptions were made, that it was therein set forth and stated that they were without foundation. The case in question is a test one, and there are quite a number of cases pending which will come to trial if the present one is decided in favor of the plaintiff. The case was on trial at adjournment.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The following business was done in this Court yesterday:

CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANOR.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Penner, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of John Swiesger and Adam Dietz, previously reported, the jury rendered defendant of the felony charged, but found him guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutors. Sentence deferred.

NOT GUILTY.

In the case of Christian Geddis, indicted for malicious mischief on oath of James Hunter, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

THE CRILLEY AND WARD FORGERIES.

The District Attorney then called up the case of the Commonwealth vs. Crilley and Henry Ward, indicted for forgery. It will be recollected that about two months since the defendants presented a check at the First National Bank for $200, drawn to the order of Robert Caswell, Esq., the well known oil manufacturer, and were paid the money. The forgery was discovered later, a warrant issued for the offenders. Emboldened by the success of their first effort, Crilley and Ward drew another check in the name of Caswell, which it called for $1,000, and presented it at the counter of the First National Bank on the day following the first transaction. They were requested to remain a moment by the clerk, but suspecting a snare, they went down town, and the other was the police expected to get. After his arrest he sent several letters to Washington, stating that he could and would, if released, secure the arrest of several noted counterfeiters, among whom he named Dr. Hunk, the well known engravers in the country. A detective was sent on here to confer with Hale, and on his promising to use his influence to get Ward off, and Hale went in his place. Ward was the other villain